

## MARIANI WRITES: SINGING FOR LOVE; LIFE AGAIN

Tom Johnson's Daughter and Husband Both Quick Tempered.

NEW YORK, May 11.—Frederick Mariani, whose honeymoon with his wife, formerly Bessie Johnson, daughter of Tom L. Johnson, the millionaire mayor of Cleveland, Ohio, came to such an abrupt end a few days ago by reason of a quarrel, today wrote and posted an important letter, said on good authority, to be addressed to his wife, for the purpose of bringing about a reconciliation. Both of them, it appears, are extremely short tempered and given to acting on the spur of the moment. Also, neither likes to give in, and although both Mr. Mariani and a number of his friends, who have endeavored to bring about a reconciliation, it was not until late last night that it looked feasible.

But Mr. Mariani is tired of single blessedness and his lonely bachelor rooms in the Hotel St. Radford, and it is believed that he is approaching his wife with a view to bringing about a reconciliation. Mrs. Mariani, however, is less forgiving and has said that she does not intend to "make it up." She has left West End avenue, where she was staying with friends, but has not returned to her rooms in the Hotel Warrington.

## BOY BANDITS LAND IN JAIL

Brief But Exciting Career of Two Young Indians.

SIoux FALLS, S. D., May 11.—Jerome Cadotte and Francis New Earth, Sioux Indian boys, aged seventeen and eighteen, after defying the full power of Uncle Sam and the Federal authorities on the reservation, made a remarkable record of crime, considering the length of time intervening until they were grasped by the strong arm of the Federal law.

During their effort to emulate the deeds of Harry Tracey, the famous Pacific coast outlaw, they, within a period of forty-eight hours, violated every law governing Indian reservations except those relating to assault and forgery.

The two lads were students of what is known as the Grand River Government Boarding School, situated in that portion of the Standing Rock Indian reservation which extends into South Dakota. Becoming tired of the monotony of school life, after being accustomed to the freedom of the plains, they apprehended 100 or more miles from the reservation kept scores of Indian policemen, border counties, and kept a jump in the effort to end their half career of crime.

Began by Stealing Horses.

As the initial act in their series of crimes they stole a team of horses belonging to the Government boarding school. With the horses they secured two saddles, blankets, and no saddles. Mounting the stolen animals they fled with all speed from the vicinity where the school is located. They had not proceeded far when they met two small Indian boys who were mounted upon ponies.

The small boys were held up by the two young desperadoes, who forcibly removed the bridles from the ponies ridden by the little fellows. Then Cadotte and New Earth rode to the Grand River mission, where they placed their horses in the main log church building. From a flagstaff on top of the church an American flag floated. When the desperadoes saw the flag they raised the two young Indian policemen to the flag with the object of using it for a shield for their ears, the father of Cadotte, where, after breakfast, they went to the home of the father of Cadotte, where, after breakfast, they went to the home of the father of Cadotte, where, after breakfast, they went to the home of the father of Cadotte.

Began Attack on Jail.

The Standing Rock reservation is on the west side of the Missouri river, while Evans is on the east side, a bank of that stream, some distance south of the reservation. That the young Indian desperadoes yet possessed considerable "ginger" notwithstanding their long, cold ride across 50 or 100 miles of open country, and their journey across the Missouri river, is indicated by the fact that no sooner had the sheriff left the jail after placing them inside than they commenced to scheme with the object of securing their forcible release.

They first attempted to tear down the chimney of the jail in order to make their escape, but this effort proved unsuccessful, and they then turned their attention to the jail door. In the event that they found a bolt. Heating this in the stove which provided heat for the jail, they burned the bolt off the jail door and made their escape.

They succeeded in making their way to the west side of the Missouri river, where they stole other horses, saddles, and bridles, after which they headed for the interior of the Cheyenne Indian reservation. In the meantime, their escape had been discovered, and the sheriff whom they had given the slip chased their trail, and after an exciting chase of a score or more of miles succeeded in overhauling them and once more placing them under arrest.

This time the sheriff succeeded in retaining custody of the prisoners, and in due time they were turned over to the United States authorities. As the result of their preliminary examination before a United States commissioner the youthful Indian desperadoes were held for appearance at the regular April term of United States court in Sioux Falls. In default of bonds in the sum of \$1,000 each they have been placed in jail, pending action upon their case at the April term of court.

It is said that both boys have made full confessions. In the event that they do not decide to enter pleas of guilty to the serious charges against them, the confessions will be used against them at their trials.

## EXCITING EXPERIENCE IN TRAPPING OF LIONS

Vivid Experiences of a Hunter Who Has Been Through the Hottentot Country.

While trapping lions in the Hottentot country for the Hamburg lion house, I had opportunity for seeing the king of beasts at his best and for making close observations of his character. When a so-called lion tamer tells you that he understands his pets as well as if they were human beings there is a powerful significance to his words. He understands them as well, but no better, and this means hourly peril to life. No two lions are alike, except in a few leading traits, any more than two men are alike. Every lion is supposed to roar at night when abroad after prey, but not half of them do so. When you read of one charging into a camp, you praise his courage; but for every one such case I can show ten when the lion skulked about like a dog. He may come roaring about your camp one night, putting you in fear that he means to defy the blazing fires and the wide awake hunters, and the next night he may creep up as softly as a cat and lie hidden an hour for the sake of picking up a native dog.

We were once camped in a grove on the bank of a creek, our party numbering over thirty people. We had horses, oxen, wagons and dogs, and were spread out over two acres of ground. It was in the lion country, and they might be expected to approach at night; but on the second afternoon of our camp, while all were engaged in cleaning up and making repairs, an alarm was suddenly raised.

I supposed that some of the animals had stampeded, and ran around the wagon to get a clear view of the space between us and the creek. This creek was 200 feet away and was so nearly dry that one could step across it. The bank on the other side was rocky ground, pretty thickly covered with scrub, and right on the brink stood one of the largest lions I ever saw. He was out in full view, head and tail up, and stood so still for a moment that I almost doubted if he was alive.

There was a light breeze blowing toward us, and as soon as our animals got the scent of the lion, they started up and tried to prevent them from breaking away. My guns were being cleaned and oiled, and my two white companions were looking after their horses. No one had the least idea that the lion meant mischief, and we were dumbfounded to see him spring across the creek and come within a few feet of us.

We afterward measured his leap and found it to be twenty-eight feet. He made it without an effort. I was to the right of him, and the center of the camp was his objective point. The lion advanced at a walk, uttering no sound, and the shouts, screams and whoops of the men, backed by the bellowing of the cattle and the snorts of the horses, had no effect on him.

We had a cow tied to a wheel of one of the wagons and the lion advanced to within thirty feet of her, when he made a spring which landed him fairly on her back. She fell in a heap. He crept over her by the neck, gave her two or three shakes, which broke the grass rope around her head; after which he got her right shoulder under her and started off. The cow weighed at least 500 pounds, but he carried her with perfect ease.

At the creek he made a jump of eleven feet, ascending a sloping bank without a halt, and soon disappeared in the broken ground with his prey. He was gone before we had a gun ready. I did not see him, but I saw the lion's hind feet dragging on the perfect ease. At the creek he made a jump of eleven feet, ascending a sloping bank without a halt, and soon disappeared in the broken ground with his prey. He was gone before we had a gun ready.

As soon as order had been restored the three of us mounted our horses, and after riding for five or six miles and their dogs, crossed the creek and took up the trail. After going about half a mile we discovered the lion sitting beside the carcass of a cow. He was looking at us, but as soon as he saw us separate he ran off through his tall down, evidently thoroughly alarmed, and such was his speed that we soon lost him.

We could count on his returning to the body during the night, and the natives were therefore set to work digging a pit. They regarded the lion as being as cunning as he was wise, and the pit was not dug near the body, but thirty feet away from it and in the direction in which it was believed he would drag the body.

If a lion or tiger leaves a body during the day and return to it at night, the first act is to drag it some distance, without alarm, and there was a fight, the result of which was that three grown males tumbled into our pit.

This fact did not prevent others from picking the carcass clean. One of those in the pit was the cheeky old fellow who had entered our camp, and the other two were nearly as large. In the course of the forenoon we had them out and in cages, and two of them were in the United States today in zoological gardens.

A week after this capture I went out with some of the natives to prepare a bait in a rocky ravine. We built a stout pen of rocks and logs, placing inside a calf as bait. The sun was nearly down when we started for the ravine, and one had the least suspicion of danger, until a lion, which had been crouching

**Died**

COMRADE JUDGE, member Roosevelt Garrison, No. 24, Army and Navy Union, died May 10, 1907, at 9 p. m.

Funeral from his late residence, 1423 W street northwest, Monday, May 13, at 9 a. m.; thence to St. Paul's Catholic Church, Fifteenth and V streets northwest, where requiem mass will be said for the repose of his soul. Interment private. my11-5

**UNDERTAKERS.**

YOKLEY & JENKINS, Main 4564, 303 H St. N. W.

J. WILLIAM LEE, UNDERTAKER AND LIVERY, 222 Penn. Ave. N. W., Washington, D. C. Telephone Main 1355.

**FUNERAL DESIGNS.**

FUNERAL DESIGNS of every description—moderately priced. GUDE, 1214 F St. Northwest. Phone M. 4279.

**FUNERAL DESIGNS** of every description—moderately priced. GUDE, 1214 F St. Northwest. Phone M. 4279.

**FUNERAL DESIGNS** of every description—moderately priced. GUDE, 1214 F St. Northwest. Phone M. 4279.

**FUNERAL DESIGNS** of every description—moderately priced. GUDE, 1214 F St. Northwest. Phone M. 4279.

## WOMAN AND THE DEED OR VAULT VS. SHOE BOX

The mother of the family had gone abroad with the most of her brood, leaving her affairs in the hands of her attorney and her eldest son. She had been gone about a year when there was need that the lawyer should have a very important deed that was among the woman's papers.

He called to know his whereabouts, and she replied in the same fashion, at great expense, that the deed was "in the same box with the other papers."

The lawyer and the eldest son made their way at once then to the office of the trust company, where the woman rented a safe deposit box. They saw the manager of the company and argued with him long and earnestly before they could gain his permission to open the box and take something away from among its contents. Indeed, his objections were so strenuous and their arguments were of a necessity so long and powerful that both of the protestants were worn out when they were finally conducted to the box.

Then, when it was opened, it was discovered that its sole contents consisted of a small iron box.

It was several minutes before a man could be found who could open the box, but one being finally secured the top was pried off. In the receptacle the men found upon examination there were some buttons, a package of love letters, written to the woman by her husband when they were engaged to be married, the first letter written by her eldest son at the age of six, and another letter written by a daughter who was away at boarding school. That was all.

There was no deed nor other paper of value to be seen.

The searches grimly put these important things back into the iron box and placed it in the safe deposit box; the safe deposit box was closed and locked, and the busy attorney and the eldest son of the woman went away saying little but thinking much.

There was nothing to do after this but write to the owner of the deed and find out explicitly where that important paper was. In the course of time a reply to his letter came to the eldest son of the woman. She wrote with considerable asperity. "I tell you now, as I have told you before," she said, "that that deed and my mortgages and ground rents are all in a shoe box somewhere in your Aunt Margaret's closet. I should think you would remember this or that."

And sure enough they found the box pushed back on some dusty shelves in the aforesaid closet, but the eldest son shook his head as they brought it into light. "It contains all the property she has in the world," he said; "but haven't women queer ideas of the relative value of things?"—Baltimore News.

beside a bush, sprang out and knocked me down.

In springing upon his prey the lion or the tiger strikes as he seizes. This blow of the paw, if it falls on the right spot, disables the victim at once. I was so near this fellow that he simply reared up, seized me by the shoulder and pulled me down. I was flat on the earth before I realized what had happened.

The men ran off about 300 feet and then halted, which was doubtless, the reason why I was not carried off at once. Had I moved my arm to get my pistol the beast would have lowered his head and seized me by the throat. So long as I lay quiet he would wait for me. I was dead and gave his attention to the natives.

Suddenly I barked like a dog, following him by a growl, and the beast jumped twenty feet in his surprise. He came down between me and the natives, and I turned my head sufficiently to see that his tail was down, and he was scared. I continued to bark and growl, but without moving a hand, and, after making a circle clear around me, the lion suddenly bolted and went off with a snarl which would last him a long time. I picked up a stick and discovered it to be a spool of thread, just as the lion did. He supposed he had pulled down a man. The man turned into a dog. I was appealed to his fears.—F. B. Mason, in Chicago Inter-Ocean.

**Take Green Cars**

A Pleasant Evening Is Always Assured at

**Meenan's Summer Garden**

(9th St. and Penna. Ave. S. E.)

The most delightful garden in Washington—where the wife, sweetheart, and friends will receive courteous attention.

Everything strictly first-class. Beautiful shrubbery. Lunches for ladies.

Objectionable characters not permitted. One visit will convince you.

**THOS. F. MEEHAN**

OWNER and PROPRIETOR

THE WASHINGTON TIMES, SUNDAY, MAY 12, 1907.

THE WASHINGTON TIMES, SUNDAY, MAY 12, 1907.

THE WASHINGTON TIMES, SUNDAY, MAY 12, 1907.

THE WASHINGTON TIMES, SUNDAY, MAY 12, 1907.

THE WASHINGTON TIMES, SUNDAY, MAY 12, 1907.

THE WASHINGTON TIMES, SUNDAY, MAY 12, 1907.

THE WASHINGTON TIMES, SUNDAY, MAY 12, 1907.

THE WASHINGTON TIMES, SUNDAY, MAY 12, 1907.

THE WASHINGTON TIMES, SUNDAY, MAY 12, 1907.

THE WASHINGTON TIMES, SUNDAY, MAY 12, 1907.

## MAKING FEATHERS GROW ON JAPAN'S LONG-TAILED FOWLS

That the long-tailed fowl was early in Japan is credible from the legend, evidently of abysmal antiquity, of Ama Terasu, the Sun Goddess, who, having retired into a cavern, to the intense discomfort of the world, was nearly enticed out again by the crowing of a long-tailed cock—to remind her, no doubt, that it was her usual hour to appear. Another somewhat ghostly evidence of the antiquity of the breed has been cited in the long tail, which was pictured in Japan as early as the eighth century. This fabulous bird, writes Professor Bashford Dean in the Century Magazine, resembled both pheasant and peacock, but it has clearly the tail, and very luxuriant one, of the fowls of Tosa, in which every feather, as the poetical Japanese remarks, resembles a leaf-blade of the mystical bamboo.

It is known that in many kinds of birds certain feathers continue to grow until they are lost by molting, and in all birds it happens occasionally that a feather may be molted at an irregular interval. Accordingly, it follows that if fowls can be secured which are integument in their period of molting, let us say, the tail feathers, these will continue to grow longer, for the reason that they have had a longer time in which to grow. From this beginning it is now possible to infer that the process of carefully selecting and breeding from those fowls in which the molting season is suppressed in certain parts of the body it would be possible to obtain a variety in which the tail feathers would be much longer than in other fowls.

A second but very important part of the process consists in feeding the bird to the maximum degree, in order to stimulate the growth of the feathers. At the same time, the bird should not be allowed to disperse its energy by leading an active life, or to run unnecessary chances of breaking the constantly growing feathers. Thus I learned from the fanciers at Tosa that it is customary to confine the birds in relatively small cages and to feed them often and with peculiar food. Details of the latter I was unable to secure, although certain hints were given me as to the virtues of boiled unhusked rice, of an occasional scrap of eel and of dakon (giant radish).

I fancy, though, that any kind of poultry food may be used. But in this regard one is cautious in drawing hard-and-fast conclusion, because it is known that feathers are subject to modification in various ways dependent upon food. Thus the colors of the feathers of certain parrots have been strikingly changed by the South Sea Islanders, who feed the birds upon the fat of a peculiar fish. And many birds are given a reddish color under special conditions, as by the fanciers in the Hartz mountains.

In many cases, in order to avoid accident to the long feathers, each fancier finds it, I am told, convenient to coil up the longest feathers and wrap and tie them carefully in soft paper, so that the bird runs a minimum chance of breaking them. High persons are emphatically advocated. I have been told, not on the best evidence, however, that in some cases the bird is confined in a tight cage so that it is not possible for it to shift its position. In this cramped way with the tail hanging down behind, a bird is said to be kept penned up miserably for periods of months. Certain it is that under favorable conditions the growth of the tail feathers can be forced by the fancier. Under ordinary conditions a cock whose tail measures five or six feet will rarely grow longer feathers. For by active life, it is probable that a gradual molting of these long feathers takes place. On the other hand, molting is more apt to be suppressed by the unwholesome living of a bird during the process of overfeeding. If, accordingly, a cock whose tail feathers are of the normal maximum length is taken in training by a skilled fancier he can, I am told, stimulate a growth in these feathers at the rate of about six inches per month.

**INDIANA'S PRIZE FIGHTING.**

There is nothing so brutal and degrading as prizefighting, and Indianapolis has become a great center for this "sport." Practically every State in the Union has driven this brutal business out, but prizefighting is a regular thing in Indiana's capital city. These fights are advertised in the newspapers and in the billboards and are popularly held in public halls in the presence of the police.—Hartford City News.

**White Lead.**—7½ lb. 10c. 10 lb. 12c. 15 lb. 15c. 20 lb. 18c. 25 lb. 21c. 30 lb. 24c. 35 lb. 27c. 40 lb. 30c. 45 lb. 33c. 50 lb. 36c. 55 lb. 39c. 60 lb. 42c. 65 lb. 45c. 70 lb. 48c. 75 lb. 51c. 80 lb. 54c. 85 lb. 57c. 90 lb. 60c. 95 lb. 63c. 100 lb. 66c. 110 lb. 72c. 120 lb. 78c. 130 lb. 84c. 140 lb. 90c. 150 lb. 96c. 160 lb. 102c. 170 lb. 108c. 180 lb. 114c. 190 lb. 120c. 200 lb. 126c. 210 lb. 132c. 220 lb. 138c. 230 lb. 144c. 240 lb. 150c. 250 lb. 156c. 260 lb. 162c. 270 lb. 168c. 280 lb. 174c. 290 lb. 180c. 300 lb. 186c. 310 lb. 192c. 320 lb. 198c. 330 lb. 204c. 340 lb. 210c. 350 lb. 216c. 360 lb. 222c. 370 lb. 228c. 380 lb. 234c. 390 lb. 240c. 400 lb. 246c. 410 lb. 252c. 420 lb. 258c. 430 lb. 264c. 440 lb. 270c. 450 lb. 276c. 460 lb. 282c. 470 lb. 288c. 480 lb. 294c. 490 lb. 300c. 500 lb. 306c. 510 lb. 312c. 520 lb. 318c. 530 lb. 324c. 540 lb. 330c. 550 lb. 336c. 560 lb. 342c. 570 lb. 348c. 580 lb. 354c. 590 lb. 360c. 600 lb. 366c. 610 lb. 372c. 620 lb. 378c. 630 lb. 384c. 640 lb. 390c. 650 lb. 396c. 660 lb. 402c. 670 lb. 408c. 680 lb. 414c. 690 lb. 420c. 700 lb. 426c. 710 lb. 432c. 720 lb. 438c. 730 lb. 444c. 740 lb. 450c. 750 lb. 456c. 760 lb. 462c. 770 lb. 468c. 780 lb. 474c. 790 lb. 480c. 800 lb. 486c. 810 lb. 492c. 820 lb. 498c. 830 lb. 504c. 840 lb. 510c. 850 lb. 516c. 860 lb. 522c. 870 lb. 528c. 880 lb. 534c. 890 lb. 540c. 900 lb. 546c. 910 lb. 552c. 920 lb. 558c. 930 lb. 564c. 940 lb. 570c. 950 lb. 576c. 960 lb. 582c. 970 lb. 588c. 980 lb. 594c. 990 lb. 600c. 1000 lb. 606c. 1010 lb. 612c. 1020 lb. 618c. 1030 lb. 624c. 1040 lb. 630c. 1050 lb. 636c. 1060 lb. 642c. 1070 lb. 648c. 1080 lb. 654c. 1090 lb. 660c. 1100 lb. 666c. 1110 lb. 672c. 1120 lb. 678c. 1130 lb. 684c. 1140 lb. 690c. 1150 lb. 696c. 1160 lb. 702c. 1170 lb. 708c. 1180 lb. 714c. 1190 lb. 720c. 1200 lb. 726c. 1210 lb. 732c. 1220 lb. 738c. 1230 lb. 744c. 1240 lb. 750c. 1250 lb. 756c. 1260 lb. 762c. 1270 lb. 768c. 1280 lb. 774c. 1290 lb. 780c. 1300 lb. 786c. 1310 lb. 792c. 1320 lb. 798c. 1330 lb. 804c. 1340 lb. 810c. 1350 lb. 816c. 1360 lb. 822c. 1370 lb. 828c. 1380 lb. 834c. 1390 lb. 840c. 1400 lb. 846c. 1410 lb. 852c. 1420 lb. 858c. 1430 lb. 864c. 1440 lb. 870c. 1450 lb. 876c. 1460 lb. 882c. 1470 lb. 888c. 1480 lb. 894c. 1490 lb. 900c. 1500 lb. 906c. 1510 lb. 912c. 1520 lb. 918c. 1530 lb. 924c. 1540 lb. 930c. 1550 lb. 936c. 1560 lb. 942c. 1570 lb. 948c. 1580 lb. 954c. 1590 lb. 960c. 1600 lb. 966c. 1610 lb. 972c. 1620 lb. 978c. 1630 lb. 984c. 1640 lb. 990c. 1650 lb. 996c. 1660 lb. 1002c. 1670 lb. 1008c. 1680 lb. 1014c. 1690 lb. 1020c. 1700 lb. 1026c. 1710 lb. 1032c. 1720 lb. 1038c. 1730 lb. 1044c. 1740 lb. 1050c. 1750 lb. 1056c. 1760 lb. 1062c. 1770 lb. 1068c. 1780 lb. 1074c. 1790 lb. 1080c. 1800 lb. 1086c. 1810 lb. 1092c. 1820 lb. 1098c. 1830 lb. 1104c. 1840 lb. 1110c. 1850 lb. 1116c. 1860 lb. 1122c. 1870 lb. 1128c. 1880 lb. 1134c. 1890 lb. 1140c. 1900 lb. 1146c. 1910 lb. 1152c. 1920 lb. 1158c. 1930 lb. 1164c. 1940 lb. 1170c. 1950 lb. 1176c. 1960 lb. 1182c. 1970 lb. 1188c. 1980 lb. 1194c. 1990 lb. 1200c. 2000 lb. 1206c. 2010 lb. 1212c. 2020 lb. 1218c. 2030 lb. 1224c. 2040 lb. 1230c. 2050 lb. 1236c. 2060 lb. 1242c. 2070 lb. 1248c. 2080 lb. 1254c. 2090 lb. 1260c. 2100 lb. 1266c. 2110 lb. 1272c. 2120 lb. 1278c. 2130 lb. 1284c. 2140 lb. 1290c. 2150 lb. 1296c. 2160 lb. 1302c. 2170 lb. 1308c. 2180 lb. 1314c. 2190 lb. 1320c. 2200 lb. 1326c. 2210 lb. 1332c. 2220 lb. 1338c. 2230 lb. 1344c. 2240 lb. 1350c. 2250 lb. 1356c. 2260 lb. 1362c. 2270 lb. 1368c. 2280 lb. 1374c. 2290 lb. 1380c. 2300 lb. 1386c. 2310 lb. 1392c. 2320 lb. 1398c. 2330 lb. 1404c. 2340 lb. 1410c. 2350 lb. 1416c. 2360 lb. 1422c. 2370 lb. 1428c. 2380 lb. 1434c. 2390 lb. 1440c. 2400 lb. 1446c. 2410 lb. 1452c. 2420 lb. 1458c. 2430 lb. 1464c. 2440 lb. 1470c. 2450 lb. 1476c. 2460 lb. 1482c. 2470 lb. 1488c. 2480 lb. 1494c. 2490 lb. 1500c. 2500 lb. 1506c. 2510 lb. 1512c. 2520 lb. 1518c. 2530 lb. 1524c. 2540 lb. 1530c. 2550 lb. 1536c. 2560 lb. 1542c. 2570 lb. 1548c. 2580 lb. 1554c. 2590 lb. 1560c. 2600 lb. 1566c. 2610 lb. 1572c. 2620 lb. 1578c. 2630 lb. 1584c. 2640 lb. 1590c. 2650 lb. 1596c. 2660 lb. 1602c. 2670 lb. 1608c. 2680 lb. 1614c. 2690 lb. 1620c. 2700 lb. 1626c. 2710 lb. 1632c. 2720 lb. 1638c. 2730 lb. 1644c. 2740 lb. 1650c. 2750 lb. 1656c. 2760 lb. 1662c. 2770 lb. 1668c. 2780 lb. 1674c. 2790 lb. 1680c. 2800 lb. 1686c. 2810 lb. 1692c. 2820 lb. 1698c. 2830 lb. 1704c. 2840 lb. 1710c. 2850 lb. 1716c. 2860 lb. 1722c. 2870 lb. 1728c. 2880 lb. 1734c. 2890 lb. 1740c. 2900 lb. 1746c. 2910 lb. 1752c. 2920 lb. 1758c. 2930 lb. 1764c. 2940 lb. 1770c. 2950 lb. 1776c. 2960 lb. 1782c. 2970 lb. 1788c. 2980 lb. 1794c. 2990 lb. 1800c. 3000 lb. 1806c. 3010 lb. 1812c. 3020 lb. 1818c. 3030 lb. 1824c. 3040 lb. 1830c. 3050 lb. 1836c. 3060 lb. 1842c. 3070 lb. 1848c. 3080 lb. 1854c. 3090 lb. 1860c. 3100 lb. 1866c. 3110 lb. 1872c. 3120 lb. 1878c. 3130 lb. 1884c. 3140 lb. 1890c. 3150 lb. 1896c. 3160 lb. 1902c. 3170 lb. 1908c. 3180 lb. 1914c. 3190 lb. 1920c. 3200 lb. 1926c. 3210 lb. 1932c. 3220 lb. 1938c. 3230 lb. 1944c. 3240 lb. 1950c. 3250 lb. 1956c. 3260 lb. 1962c. 3270 lb. 1968c. 3280 lb. 1974c. 3290 lb. 1980c. 3300 lb. 1986c. 3310 lb. 1992c